

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

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From the *Knickerbocker* for October.  
STANZAS.

"Tis sweet to remember,"—W. C. G.  
'Tis sweet to remember, when memory brings  
The honey-like sweetness of joy on her wings—  
When her light has been over the bright blooming  
flowers,  
That shed their fresh fragrance o'er life's blissful  
hours;  
Then, 'tis sweet to remember; for memory then  
Bestows us our lost days of pleasure again.

But 'tis sad to remember, when memory flows  
In a dark turbid stream, o'er deep buried woes;  
When the loved and the lost in bold contrast arise  
To the cold and unfeeling that now meet the  
eyes;  
Oh, 'tis sad to remember!—for memory now  
Casts a bleak shade alike o'er the heart and the  
brow.

The joys of remembrance, like each earthly joy,  
Are mingled with sorrow, are mixed with alloy,  
But as clouds pass, and leave the fair heavens  
more bright,  
So the deep shades of thought lend a charm to de-  
light;  
Both the brightness and shadow in kindness are  
given—  
This weans us from earth,—that transports us to  
heaven.

From the *N. Y. American*.  
STANZAS.

Oh! not to me, Oh! not to me, that look of cold  
disdain;  
The careless word—the chilling look—  
But, oh! from these—'tis pain.

The silver chord, the silver chord, when sever'd  
may unite  
With other ties, but oh! when broke,  
The Lute from whence those chords awake,  
It may no more delight.

As to the sun, the glorious sun, the bending Per-  
seus rays  
And lingers till he views no more  
Its light—nor cease to adore  
In gloom, its parted rays.

So in my heart, my faithful heart, the love that  
budded there  
Still clings, as when in youth it clung,  
For memory, constant memory, flung  
With fond and anxious care.

So many thoughts—so many thoughts—of bliss,  
of love of pain—  
When I would drive these from my mind  
Her magic weaves their image bind  
The effort is in vain.

Then, not to me, Oh! not to me, that look of cold  
disdain,  
From others I could calmly brook  
The careless word, the chilling look—  
But, oh! from these, 'tis pain.

First English edition of the Bible.

On the last page of the first edition of  
the English Bible is the following imprint:  
"Printed in the year of our Lord, MD  
XXXV. and finished the fourth day  
of October."

The Bible was Miles Coverdale's ver-  
sion, which was dedicated to Henry VII,  
and allowed by royal authority. Cover-  
dale mentions that the King gave this  
translation to some of the bishops for  
their perusal, who alleged that there were  
faults therein, but admitted that no heresies  
were maintained: "If there be no  
heresies," said the King, "let it go abroad  
among the people."

It is not generally known, perhaps, that  
there is a copy of Miles Coverdale's Bi-  
ble in the British Museum. It is a small  
folio, printed in the black letter. Each  
book is divided into chapters, but there is  
no subdivision into verses. After the  
books of the Old and New Testaments,  
those of the Apocrypha are inserted with  
this introduction: "The books and trea-  
sures which among the fathers of old  
are not retained to be of like authority  
with the other books of the Bible, neither  
are they found in the canon of the He-  
brew."

The volume contains many curious  
engravings. The frontispiece is very  
elaborate. The upper part represents  
Adam and Eve after eating the forbidden  
fruit, opposite this, Christ is treading on  
the serpent's head. Under these is Mount  
Sinai, with Moses receiving the two ta-  
bles of the law, surrounded with flames,  
among which are several trumpets.

Opposite this, Christ is commissioning  
the apostles to preach the gospel, each  
one of whom is walking away with an  
immense key on his shoulder. Lower  
again is the high priest reading the book  
of the law; and opposite is Peter preach-  
ing on the day of Pentecost. At the

bottom is exhibited the King, surrounded  
by his prelates and nobles, to the former  
of whom, his majesty is presenting the  
sacred volume. This, do doubt, was in-  
tended as a compliment to Henry VIII, to  
whom the translation is dedicated. These  
vignettes are comprised in a kind of frame  
work upon the margin; the title appear-  
ing in the centre.

There is a "prologue to the Christen  
reader," in which Coverdale confesses  
his "insufficiency to perform ye office of  
translation," but he was impelled to put  
the Bible into English, having "consid-  
ered how great pytie it was that we shulde  
want it so longe;" and he says, "it grieved  
me yt other nacyons shulde be more  
pleintously provided for with ye Scripture  
in theyre mother tongue than we—  
Therefore he thought it his dewtie to do  
his best, and that with a good will." In  
many parts, it is of course inferior to the  
subsequent translations; but the fact that  
it was "faithfully and truly translated out  
of the Douche and Latin into Englyshe,"  
coupled with the condition of our lan-  
guage at that day, render it a work wor-  
thy of all admiration. Some passages  
have more simplicity and clearness than  
even in the translation in common use.  
For instance, "Oh that my wordes were  
written; oh that they were put in a booke;  
wolde God they were graven wt in yron  
penne in leade or in stono." Job, 19.  
Again: "But sure we are that all things  
serve for the best unto them that love  
God." Rom. 8. Other passages display  
at once the antiquity and the change of  
meaning which terms have undergone in  
the course of three hundred years; as in  
the same chapter of Romans, "They that  
are fleshly are fleshly indeed; but they  
that are ghostly are ghostly-minded." And  
in Psalm 91: "So yt thou shalt not  
need to be afrayed for any bygges by  
night, nor for the arrowe that flyeth by  
daye." The term bygges was used in  
Coverdale's time to signify any thing  
dangerous or terrific, and not that domes-  
tic annoyance, which was not then known  
in London, the *cimex lectularius*.

In his "prologue," the author gives this  
advice to his readers: "I exhorite the yf  
thou finde out therein yt thou understand-  
est not, or that appereth to be repugnant,  
give no trowthe, nor hastye judgement  
thereof; but be it to thyne owne in-  
conveniance, not to the Scripture; think yf  
thou understandest it not, or it is happily  
oversene of ye interpreters, or wrong  
prynted. Agayne: it shall greatly helpe  
ye to understand Scripture, if thou mark  
not onely what is spoken or writen, but  
of whom, and unto whom, with what  
wordes, at what tyme, where, to what in-  
tent, with what circumstance, consider-  
yng what goeth before, and what follow-  
eth after." The following was a prophe-  
cy: "God shall not only send it thee in  
a better shappe by the ministry of  
other that beganne it afore, but shall also  
move the hertes of them which as yet  
meddled not withal to take it in bande,  
and to bestowe the gifte of their under-  
standyng thereon."

From the Nashville Union.

THE REPUBLICAN JUBILEE.

The 31st of October 1835, will long  
be remembered, as a proud day in the  
annals of Tennessee politics. On that  
day, the Democracy of Nashville, of Da-  
vidson county and great numbers of their  
brethren from many other counties of the  
State, gave such demonstrations of their  
sound adherence to their old principles—  
of their unwavering attachment to Gen.  
Jackson and the principles of his admin-  
istration—and of their approval of the  
republican nomination of Mr. Van Buren  
and Col. Johnson, as candidates for the  
Presidency and Vice Presidency, as have  
already shaken the caucus sustained  
cause of Judge White in this State to its  
foundations. This cause, notwithstanding  
the deceptions elat with which it has  
been attempted to be imposed on the peo-  
ple of Tennessee, may date its decay  
and downfall—its utter explosion as a  
political delusion—from the embodied and  
concentrated expression of public opinion  
which was developed to the people, at the  
political Jubilee of the real friends  
of the Administration, at Vauxhall in this  
city, on Saturday last. In the expression  
of this opinion, we have no fear of being  
deceived. However much cause some of  
our friends in this State may have former-  
ly seen for despondency, all their fears  
for the ultimate triumph of their old re-  
publican principles, in the pending con-  
test for the Presidency, have now fled.—  
In the other States, where the republicans  
have been united, no similar fears have  
been felt. The knell of the No-party  
Party cause has now tolled in Ten-  
nessee; and from this day forth, she will  
stand regenerated, redeemed, and disen-  
thralled from the gross delusions by  
which a few partizans and political apos-  
tates have attempted to surround her.

On Saturday last, the friends of Gen.  
Jackson, Mr. Van Buren and Col. John-  
son, gave a public dinner, at Vauxhall  
garden, in this city, to Gov. Carroll, the  
Hon. Felix Grundy, the Hon. J. K. Polk,  
and the Hon. Care Johnson. Subjoined,  
is a copy of the letter of invitation ad-  
dressed to Col. Polk. Similar letters

similarly signed, were addressed to  
Messrs. Grundy and Johnson, copies of  
which we have not been able to procure.  
An invitation, similarly signed, expres-  
sive of the most decided approbation of  
his political course and public services,  
was addressed to Gov. Carroll. These  
invitations were cordially and politely ac-  
cepted. An invitation was also given to  
the speakers, members, and officers of  
both Houses of the General Assembly,  
now in session in this city. The letter to  
Colonel Polk, above referred to, is as  
follows:

INVITATION TO COL. POLK.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 23d, 1835.

SIR.—The undersigned, residents of  
Nashville and its vicinity, deeply im-  
pressed with the importance of the pre-  
sent crisis in our political affairs, have  
looked with solicitude, to the course  
which you have pursued in the National  
Councils.

On every occasion you have sustained  
in good faith, and with commendable zeal,  
those great and wise measures, which  
have been adopted by our beloved and  
illustrious chief magistrate.

We have also with cordial approbation,  
seen you amidst the distractions of party,  
maintaining the unity of the great  
Republican family of the nation, and  
aiming to perfect that work which Presi-  
dent Jackson has so gloriously begun.

The undersigned are anxious to testify  
their regard for your public services; and  
request that you will honor them and  
others of your fellow-citizens, with your  
company at a dinner to be given at Vaux-  
hall, on Saturday the 31st inst.

Willo Williams, W. Crockett,  
C. I. Love, T. Allison,  
T. P. Minor, W. G. Shelton,  
E. Breathitt, J. H. Holman,  
G. S. Smith, A. Balch,  
T. K. Keizer,  
T. J. Read, A. Lyon,  
Geo. Crockett, J. Price,  
J. M. Intosh, D. D. Bicknell,  
D. Gillespie, J. C. Benson,  
S. M. Barner, J. McN. Robertson,  
J. Waters, M. S. Gross,  
F. Robertson, A. Millar,  
J. M. Smith, V. P. Winchester,  
J. W. Horton, A. Hays,  
J. Overton, E. C. Butler,  
J. Robertson, G. W. Crockett,  
W. M. Moxey, L. P. Cheatham,  
C. Y. Hooper, D. Graham,  
W. Williams, G. Pennington,  
H. Ewing, T. C. Trimble,  
F. Campbell, G. Payne,  
J. Phillips, M. Yanny,  
T. R. Jennings, S. S. Bell,  
P. Robertson, J. Walker,  
T. Claiborne, J. H. M. Hall,  
R. B. Curry, J. B. Mullen,  
J. Miller, B. Gray,  
J. Smith, W. H. Hagans,  
S. Donelson, G. W. Hockley,  
J. Irwin, W. Thompson, Jr.,  
A. Ewing, J. B. Hodges,  
J. Woods, T. W. Gilman,  
T. K. Price, M. Bell,  
W. H. Moore, J. W. Seantland,  
O. Loving, H. Sims,  
J. Anderson, A. B. Burgess,  
C. Connor, W. P. Lawrence,  
H. Hagar, I. C. Pritchard,  
E. D. Hicks, J. Burgess,  
J. Young, J. N. Esselman,  
F. M. Gavock, G. W. Latimore,  
J. Austin, J. Hall,  
A. Russell, J. Johns,  
V. K. Stevenson, S. H. Laughlin,  
J. Marshall, R. Martin,  
J. Alloway, R. B. Turner,  
J. H. Tarver, P. Higgins,  
W. L. Washington, D. Bice,  
L. E. Temple, S. W. Hope.

COL. POLK'S ANSWER.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 27, 1835.

Gentlemen:—I have received your  
kind invitation to partake with you, and  
others of my fellow citizens of Nashville  
and its vicinity, of a public dinner, to be  
given at Vauxhall, on Saturday, the 31st  
instant.

For the kind manner in which you  
have been pleased to speak of my past  
services, and of the feeble, but earnest  
support which I have heretofore given to  
the "measures which have been adopted  
by our beloved and illustrious Chief Ma-  
gistrate," I feel sincerely grateful. And  
for the approbation which you have been  
pleased to award to my present course,  
in my humble endeavors to "maintain  
the unity of the great Republican family  
of the nation," you have my cordial  
thanks.

I shall endeavor to avail myself of  
your tendered hospitality, on the occasion  
referred to. In the mean time, please to  
accept for yourself, my best wishes;  
while I remain, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

JAMES K. POLK.  
To Messrs W. Williams, C. I. Love, T.  
P. Minor, E. Breathitt, G. S. Smith,  
R. W. Keizer, and others.

About 12 o'clock, a large procession  
was formed on the public square, under  
the direction of Col. Willo Williams, Col.  
E. Hope, Maj. R. B. Turner, C. Y. Hooper,  
and D. Gillespie, Marshals of the day.

The order of the procession was arranged  
as follows:

The Music.  
The Military, consisting of the Nash-  
ville Guards, under the command of Col.  
J. P. Grundy. A section of the Frank-  
lin Blues, under the command of Lis.  
Raffy and Fry.

A section of a volunteer company  
from Smith county, under the command of  
Captain Finley; and a youthful company  
of Nashville volunteers, under the com-  
mand of Lt. George Weller.

The Committee of Arrangements.  
2 Carriages containing the Chief Guests,  
Carriage for the Governor and Speakers  
of both Houses of Assembly.

Members of the Legislature.  
Carriage for the President and Faculty of  
the University, and Clergy.  
Mayor and Aldermen of the City.  
Citizens generally.

In this order, as nearly as could be ef-  
fected, the procession marched to Vaux-  
hall, where a most sumptuous dinner,  
prepared in Decker's best style, was  
served, and of which, at least one thou-  
sand persons partook. Dr. Felix Robert-  
son officiated as President of the day,  
assisted by Colonel Robert Weakley,  
Colonel Charles I. Love, Dr. James Over-  
ton, Dr. E. Breathitt, Capt. Theo. P. Mi-  
nor, and A. Balch, George Crockett, and  
J. W. Horton, Esqrs., as Vice Presidents.

Never was any similar celebration in  
this city conducted with greater order and  
decorum; and never was more zeal, har-  
mony, good feeling, and unanimity of  
purpose, manifested by so large an as-  
semblage of citizens. At least five hun-  
dred attended who did not partake of the  
dinner, so great was the crowd, though  
ample fare was prepared for all who chose  
to participate. So great was the number  
of the company, that it was found impos-  
sible for the speakers to be heard in the  
Vauxhall buildings. On this account,  
after the cloth was removed, and the regu-  
lar toasts gone through, the company  
adjourned, by unanimous consent, to the  
beautiful yard attached to the establish-  
ment, where the toasts, complimentary  
to the guests were repeated, and where  
their speeches were delivered to a truly  
large and attentive audience, in the order  
mentioned in the arrangement of the fol-  
lowing REGULAR TOASTS.

1. Our Country.—"The land of the  
free, and the home of the brave."

2. The State of Tennessee.—Though  
misguided for a season by the machina-  
tions of designing politicians, will soon  
shake off the delusion and "be herself  
again."

3. Andrew Jackson.—The evening of  
his life may be clouded by the malice of  
pretended friends and open enemies; but  
the sun of his glory will shine upon pos-  
terity with unobscured and immortal  
splendor.

4. William Carroll.—Following the  
lead of a veteran, the youthful general  
unsheathed his sword, and bared his bos-  
om to the bullets of the enemy in our  
defence. Reposing now in retirement,  
he raises his voice in the cause of de-  
mocracy, and speaks to the old compan-  
ions of his glory, as becomes an untrif-  
ling freeman.

The foregoing toast was received with  
marks of the most hearty approbation,  
accompanied by shouts of long and con-  
tinued applause. After silence was re-  
stored, Gov. Carroll, although suffering  
much from recent indisposition, rose, and  
in a brief but truly appropriate speech,  
made his acknowledgements to the com-  
pany for the kind and cordial manner in  
which they had been pleased to express  
their approbation of his past course. He  
said in substance, among other things,  
that he felt more honored, more peace of  
mind, and more laudable pride in his  
present private station, than he could  
have felt in being elevated to the highest  
political station at the expense of prin-  
ciple. He said, that his principles and ad-  
herence to the Republican party; and of  
course his preference of Mr. Van Buren  
for the Presidency, had been openly avo-  
wed during the late gubernatorial can-  
vass. The consequence was, that his  
opponents had for a time, triumphed; but  
he had been beaten; but he felt a con-  
scious pride in having fallen, as a soldier  
should fall, sword in hand, with his face  
to the enemy.

He concluded his speech, amidst a  
burst of cheering and huzzas of approba-  
tion, by offering the following sentiment:  
THE MEMORY OF THOMAS JEFFERSON:  
He thought there was something of value  
in the preservation of the Republican  
party.

5. The memory of that gallant band  
which fought at Talladega, Emuckfaw,  
Enotihopco, the Horse Shoe and New  
Orleans—Like the books of the Sybils,  
they increase in value as their numbers  
are diminished.

6. Hon. Felix Grundy:—Honored in  
early manhood by his native and by his  
adopted State, with the public confidence  
—a zealous and uncompromising repub-  
lican in the civil revolution of 1800—  
The principles of his youth have only  
been confirmed by increase of years.

When this toast was given, and the  
loud cheering had ceased, Mr. Grundy  
rose and thanked the company for their  
approbation of his public course. He  
then proceeded, in a strain of eloquence  
which he has never surpassed, to address  
the company, for an hour and a half. He  
showed the impolicy and imprudence of  
running Judge White for the Presidency,  
and demonstrated the utter hopelessness  
of that gentleman's prospects. He had,  
he remarked, been censured for not mak-  
ing a speech in the Senate of the United  
States, in favor of Mr. Van Buren,  
when that individual was nominated as  
Minister to England, although he had then  
voted for him. He intended to-day to  
make up for past delinquency—pay both  
principal and interest. He then gave a  
sketch of the prominent features and in-  
cidents in Mr. Van Buren's character and  
life—and a history of his political con-  
duct and opinions from the commence-  
ment of the last war, down to the present  
time. Mr. G. said, this is the man who  
is now assailed and slandered by those  
persons who, three years ago, censured  
him [Mr. G.] for not making a speech in  
favor of him. At that time, Mr. Van Bu-  
ren was represented as an eminent states-  
man, a pure patriot and undeviating Re-  
publican—now, he is said by these same  
men, to be an intriguer and "Magician;"  
and his friends are charged with corrup-  
tion. Mr. G., in a strain of satirical wit,  
of the most pungent and cutting charac-  
ter, gave the reasons why the enemies of  
Mr. Van Buren had been driven to the  
necessity of making these vague and in-  
definite charges.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Grundy  
spoke of the right of instruction pos-  
sessed by the General Assembly, and in-  
stanced the case of the New York Legisla-  
ture, having instructed Mr. Van Buren  
to vote for the Tariff of 1828; and of his  
obedience to their instructions, as he  
could not do otherwise, consistently with  
the Republican creed. Mr. G. said, he  
himself, had something to say on that  
subject, to which he wished to call the  
particular attention of members of the  
General Assembly, then present; which  
was, that left unrestrained by instruc-  
tions, he should vote to expunge from the  
journals of the Senate, the resolution of  
the United States, for assenting to laws  
not conferred by the constitution and  
laws." But if he should be instructed  
to act otherwise, he would obey. He was  
fully prepared to give his vote for ex-  
punging, and could see no infraction of  
the constitution involved in the question.  
But if the Legislature wished the obnox-  
ious resolution retained, he would give  
his vote; as the responsibility would be  
theirs—not his. He was desirous of  
being distinctly understood. He should  
take no implied instructions for his guide;  
but if directly given, his duty was to  
obey, and he would do so. Now, that  
his opinion and intended course was de-  
clared, he hoped no future misunderstand-  
ing would arise.

Mr. Grundy concluded by giving the  
following toast, which was received with  
thundering applause and marks of appro-  
bation:

MARTIN VAN BUREN—a fit successor  
to carry out the principles and measures  
of Andrew Jackson.

7. The "No-party" party.—Not found-  
ed upon any settled principles, composed  
of men belonging to every political sect;  
a mere faction—which ought to be resist-  
ed by every man who loves his country,  
and wishes to perpetuate its liberty.

8. Hon. James K. Polk:—Devoted to  
the rights and interests of the people—  
to his public duties—to the great prin-  
ciples of the present administration, and  
to the unity of the republican party. The  
admiration of his countrymen shall be  
the reward of his patriotic services.

After the huzzas and cheering which  
accompanied this toast had subsided, Col.  
Polk rose, and amid continual interrup-  
tions of applause and approbation, de-  
livered one of the most masterly and elo-  
quent political speeches ever delivered  
in this city. We will not attempt to give  
even an outline of any portion of it. We  
are in hopes of obtaining a copy of it for  
publication, through the application of  
the committee of arrangements. If we  
shall be disappointed in this, however,  
we shall shortly present our readers with  
a copy of his speech, delivered a few  
days before, at Mooresville, which we be-  
lieve embraces many, if not most, of the  
topics discussed by him on the present  
occasion.

Col. Polk concluded his speech by of-  
fering the following sentiment, which was  
responded to by enthusiastic marks of  
unanimous approbation.

Northern and Southern Republicans:  
United in sustaining the same great  
cause, they will sacrifice sectional feel-  
ing, and personal predilections for men,  
on the altar of their common principles.

9. The Senate of the United States:—  
By their resolution impeaching the offi-  
cial conduct of the President, they "have  
exercised powers not delegated by the  
Constitution and laws, but in derogation  
of both." It should be expunged from  
the journal.

10. Martin Van Buren:—The "Magi-  
cian"—devoted from his youth to the  
cause of civil liberty—circumspect and  
collected in the midst of difficulties—sa-  
gacious and practical in his views—equal  
to every emergency requiring genius and  
attainment. These are the wands with  
which he tames the turbulent spirits of his  
enemies and dissolves all their machina-  
tions to destroy him.

11. Hon. Care Johnson:—Candid in  
his judgments—firm in his purposes—in-  
dependent in his principles—his enlight-  
ened constituents have again hailed him  
as an inflexible democrat, and given him  
still another triumphant victory.

When this toast was announced, it was  
received amidst marks of the most lively  
approbation, accompanied by loud calls  
for Mr. Johnson. Mr. Johnson arose, and  
as soon as the loud cheering by which  
his rising was welcomed had abated, de-  
livered one of the most manly, clear and  
statesmanlike speeches, upon the present  
state of public affairs in regard to the  
Presidency, and the causes which have  
led to the present excitement in Tennes-  
see, which it has ever been our fortune  
to hear. He laid bare to public exami-  
nation, the movements of the Washing-  
ton Caucus of last winter, and exposed  
the influence which the Whig Opposition,  
Bank-men and Nullifiers—had exerted in  
producing those movements, and in bring-  
ing the presidential question to its pre-  
sent crisis in this State.

He said he had submitted his course to  
his constituents, and had been sustained  
in the position which he had found it his  
duty to assume. But we will not pre-  
tend to give even the substance of his  
speech, being in hopes of having the  
pleasure, at no distant day, of laying it at  
full length before our readers. He con-  
cluded by offering the following senti-  
ment, which met with a most hearty and  
loud response from the company:

Union, harmony, self denial, conces-  
sion; every thing for the cause, nothing  
for men, should be the watchword and  
motto of the Democratic party."

12. Richard M. Johnson:—The veter-  
an legislator—the gallant soldier who  
poured out his blood like water in defence  
of his country's rights. That country  
will soon reward him with another pledge  
of its gratitude, by electing him to the  
Senate.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By M. A. Long, Esq. The Hon. Wm.  
Moore, the Senator from the county of  
Lincoln; the Hon. David Craighead, the  
Senator from the county of Davidson;  
the Hon. Wm. Trousdale, the Senator  
from the county of Sumner, and others—  
"Their constituents may well be proud of  
their services; they "share do all that  
may become men to do;" they go for Ex-  
punging."

By Col. Moore. Gen. ANDREW JACK-  
SON.

By B. Ridley, of the House of Repre-  
sentatives. Col. S. H. LAUGHLIN, the in-  
telligent and independent Editor of *The U-  
nion*.

By Col. Laughlin. *Our Cause*.

By Col. B. Gordon of the Senate.—  
The memory of Gen. John Coffee.

By James M. Goodrich. Mr. Speaker  
Bell, and his "no-party party faction in  
Tennessee."

By R. L. Weakley, of Rutherford  
county. Ohio—She has nobly sustained  
her republican principles, in electing a  
majority of republican members, to both  
branches of her State Legislature, at her  
last elections; she will again in 1836,  
sustain the same principles, in aiding and  
assisting in elevating to the Chief Ma-  
gistracy of their Union, that pure, virtu-  
ous and talented Statesman, and patriot,  
Martin Van Buren.

By D. J. Taylor, an invited guest from  
Tipton county.—Martin Van Buren—  
"rebuked" as he is by disappointed, am-  
bitious demagogues—"reviled" by Hart-  
ford Conventionists, Bankites and Nulli-  
fiers; he stands before the American peo-  
ple, devoted to his country—the firm  
friend of Andrew Jackson—may his re-  
ward be the next Presidency of the United  
States.

By James Walker of Columbia. Mar-  
tin Van Buren.

By L. L. Loving. The President of  
the United States—his wisdom and firm-  
ness have given a death blow to the aris-  
tocracy of the nation.

By Col. Wm. L. Lytle, of Maury  
county. James K. Polk and A. O. P.  
Nicholson.

By Gen. W. Hall, of Sumner. *The  
true friends of Democracy and  
the Union*.

By Col. Willo Williams. Mr. Guild's  
Expurging Resolutions.

By Mr. Overton, of the House of Re-  
presentatives. *The President of the U-  
nited States*.

PORK! PORK!! PORK!!!  
THE highest price will be given in Cash for  
PORK. Apply to  
JNO. W. HUNT & SON.

FINE GOOSE-CREEK SALT  
Just received, and for sale by  
D. BRADFORD & CO.

Sept. 17, 1835. *Opposite the Market.*



# GAZETTE.



"The Stars and Stripes, long may it wave  
O'er the Land of the Free and home of the brave."

## NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,

**Martin Van Buren,**  
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**Richard M. Johnson,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

## TRUE CHARACTER OF WHIGISM.

From Professor Bancroft's Address before the Democratic Young Men of Massachusetts.

The charge of raising the poor against the rich implies that the party of our opponents is the party of wealth. We see with regret the masses of wealth in the community, separating themselves from the people and organizing themselves in a political party, on the principle of whiggism.

The vital doctrine of democracy is, the right of the people to the sovereignty; the vital doctrine of whiggism is, the right of resisting the sovereign for reasons, which to the resisting party seem sufficient.

The opening of modern history presents to us a world enslaved. The history of the progress of humanity is the history of gradual enfranchisements; and the whig party in its happiest state, was the party of privilege, protecting the acquisitions which it had extorted from hereditary despots. The principle was tolerable, only in the degree in which enfranchisements were steadily extended; it became an enemy to human happiness, when it arrayed itself as a defence of privilege against the common rights of the masses. "We will obey you," said the nobles of Castile to their monarch, "if you respect our privileges." The nobles of Germany, on the election of their emperor, used to bind him by a compact, to a respect for their power as inferior feudal sovereigns. This becomes the spirit of the class, struggling for privilege, in every nation of the world. It places itself above the mass of the people on the one hand, and against the sovereign on the other. This is the spirit of the English whig aristocracy of 1688. This is the spirit of the whig aristocracy of the United States.

The benevolence of a kind Providence has permitted us in America to obtain an universal enfranchisement. The wall of partition between the classes of society has been thrown down; the veil that sepien rent asunder. The revival of the whig party in the U. States, at a time when it is yielding even in England to the vigorous energies of the democratic reform, is therefore a retrograde movement made from jealous distrust of the people and in defiance of the spirit of our institutions.

Here the people is sovereign. To claim the right of resisting the sovereign is to claim the right of subverting the will of the many, and of substituting in its stead the will of the few. As wealth constitutes with us the only possible basis of an aristocracy, opposed to the people, to assert the whig doctrine is to attempt to wrest actual power from the hands of persons and to transfer it to property.

The whig living under the most free government on earth, is haunted by a dread of despotism. He distrusts the people. He rightly fears that the intelligence of the masses will not favor the purposes of his individual selfishness; and his self-love identifies the gratification of his pride, which is thwarted, with the security of his rights which are held inviolable. He is perpetually seeking an avenue for escaping from the necessity of obedience to the sovereignty of the people, and therefore the whigs of the South assert the contingent right of nullifying the laws; and the whigs of the north, even while they profess horror for the comparatively moderate claims of South Carolina, deny the right of instruction, and assert "the right of revolution."

Democracy is opposed to both these parties. As the antagonist of principle to nullification, it regards the right of liberty as inalienable and original; not held by a compact, but existing before the constitution, existing always, existing even if the constitution should perish. The constitution, whether a compact of the people of the states, establishes a government or it does but designate the form, under which the natural rights and sovereignty of the people are to be exercised and maintained; and which the people would tranquilly alter, if it failed to answer its purpose. "Our constitution does not contain the absurdity of giving power to make laws, and another power to resist them."

As the antagonist principle to whiggism in the North, democracy totally rejects, repudiates and denies "the right of revolution." The people are here the sovereign. Are they displeased with their public servants? The ballot-box is the avenue to a remedy. Do they dislike the laws? Their representatives obey instruction and repeal the offensive statutes. Do they object to inequalities in the constitution? They enter on the peaceful process of amelioration. But they tolerate no revolution. The people, the popular party, the democracy, by the instinct of self-preservation, oppose all revolution. To assert the right of revolution is either to use words without reason, for to assert or the wealthy minority, a right to overthrow our democratic institutions from their foundation.

To assert that the government of the U. States, which is democratic, and is the exercise of the sovereignty of the people, may produce such intolerable oppression as to justify and demand a revolution, is to deny to the people the capacity of self-government on principles of justice, and to assert the contingent necessity of substituting some other sovereignty for that of the people. Whatever other party may claim for itself to be the revolutionary party, the people, the popular party, the democracy, is necessarily, by the instinct of self-preservation, the constitutional party. It rebukes the fury of discontented spirits; it sets a perpetual limit to revolutionary times; it exhibits itself in the tranquil aspect of composed and permanent benignity; and seals up forever the bloody fountains of civil war. It checks the first steps towards a revolution; frowns at even the suggestion of a northern confederacy, and it has always reprobated every scene of a geographical convention.

The exercise of "the right of revolution" is reversed by the whigs for an extremity; yet their daily measures and arguments partake of the same character of resistance to the sovereign, in other words of resistance to the people. They delight to multiply corporations, with exclusive privileges or enormous powers that these may become so many entrenchments and strong holds for their party against the masses; and being interpreted as contracts, may impose restraints on future legislation. Thus the struggle in the case of Charles River bridge is a struggle for a genuine baronial privilege; and the contest for the United States Bank was a true whig contest, not for equal rights but for privilege. By denying the right of instruction, the whig claims the right to substitute the private will for the public will; to transform the agent into the master; to make the representative independent of his constituents, and thus to invalidate and resist the actual sovereignty of the people. The same character is stamped on the attempts of the whig party to diminish the patronage and power of the Executive. A feeble Executive has ever, as at Venice, been the delight of an aristocracy; and the whigs are consistent with their principles, when they endeavor to take from the Executive a part of the power with which it is clothed, and transfer it to a body, over which the people have a less direct control. And again, in the present contest for the election of President, the whig party, with equal consistency places the whole scanty sum of its hopes or ultimate success on its ability to resist the people in their effort to make an election for them.

Thus it is evident, that the party of wealth, in all the forms under which it asserts the right of resistance, involves itself in contradiction with the spirit of our institutions. The enquiry remains whether it is well for the country that the spirit of our institutions should be preserved? Our institutions found government on the masses of persons—there exists among us nothing to resist this organization, except the masses of property. Is it more fit that the masses of property should form the basis of political power?

From the Journal of Commerce.

## TWO DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

By the ship Napier, Captain Lucas, we have (by politeness of the Captain) received London papers to Oct. 9th. Money it will be seen continues scarce, so much so that 5 per cent. per annum was paid for it—not a very extravagant interest we should think in Wall street.

FALMOUTH, OCT. 6.

The Erin steamer put in here this morning, having on board 300 recruits and 24 officers, bound for Santander to join Gen. Evans.

SPAIN.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

The Paris papers of the 7th, with letters from our correspondents, were received last night by express. The affairs of Spain continue to attract nearly the undivided attention of our Parisian contemporaries. The *Moniteur* (copied from the second edition of the *Journal de Paris* of Tuesday night) contains a bulletin referring to Spanish intelligence. The phraseology of which has suggested the belief that M. Mendizabal and his system are about to pass under the favor and protection of the King of the French and the *Doctrinaires*. It mentions that which we knew before, that on the 24th ultimo, a courier from Madrid arrived at Barcelona with a despatch, announcing that the Queen was about to take into her consideration the representations addressed to her by the Juntas, and that this intelligence had been received with demonstrations of the liveliest joy. It adds, however, that some of "the agitators," the most dreaded, were arrested (for having persisted in their agitation we suppose)—that the Urban Militiamen had pronounced themselves energetically in favor of order, and that there was reason to hope that tranquillity would not again be interrupted.

In Valencia also, the Bulletin states a reaction in favor of order still more complete than that of Barcelona, took place. The Captain General has been recalled to his functions—the Junta of Government has ceased to exist. The municipal body has resumed the reigns of Government. Twenty-five of the agitators, the most prominent, had been arrested—

tried—and transported to the Philippine Islands. The populace intimidated by those measures, had ceased to move. In another respect, the bulletin was not so satisfactory for the friends of the Queen. Letters from Perpignan state that the communications between Barcelona, Figueras and Gerona, had become extremely difficult. The Diligences could no longer traverse these routes. That from Barcelona to Perpignan, they had been stopped and searched by the Carlists, who appeared inclined to quit the side of Figueras and approach to Rosas. On the other hand, a letter from St. Sebastian, dated the 2d instant, stated that a serious affair had taken place at Villacayo, in which the Carlists were beaten with considerable loss.

From the seat of war, the intelligence that has reached us, is contradictory, or at least varied. Our Bayonne letter of the 3d instant, contains an extract from a bulletin, printed at San Sebastian on the 30th ult. stating, on the report of some wounded who had arrived on the 29th at Onate, that three columns of the Queen's army and 16 Carlist battalions had fought for three days in the environs of Villacayo. Six battalions of the former were said to have been totally annihilated. On the other hand, a person had just reached Bayonne from the neighborhood of the field of battle, reported that on the 25th ult. the Carlists had been attacked near Villacayo, (Castile) by the united columns of Cordova, Espartero, and Irujo, amounting to 12,000 infantry, 200 horse, and 4 pieces of artillery. Don Carlos, Moreno, Sarasa, and Supelana, with 12 battalions of Navarre, Alava, and Guipuzcoa, defended themselves valiantly, but, after resisting four hours, they were compelled to retreat, with the loss of 240 killed, 500 wounded, and 300 missing. The Carlists had 160 killed and 300 wounded. Don Carlos passed in the vicinity of Vittoria on the 20th, and arrived at Zumiga, in Navarre on the 30th. The Carlists in Bayonne contended that no such engagement had taken place, and that Don Carlos was then laying siege to Vittoria.

MARRIN, SEPT. 27.

Although confidence seems to be gradually returning, and several parts of the country have expressed their satisfaction with the present arrangements of the Government, as far as they have proceeded, I regret to say that the re-establishment of public order and general good understanding is not yet wholly accomplished. Andalusia still continues obstinate and suspicious, no doubt owing to the misjudged and futile attempt to intimidate her into submission—an affront which Spaniards, least of all men, are likely to overlook.

P. S. Since writing the above, I learn that immediately on the arrival at Coruna of the news of the change of Ministry, the Junta of Galicia determined to dissolve itself.

We are assured that M. Mendizabal enjoys almost absolute liberty to judge of the acts of the government. News from Cadiz was received at Madrid on the 27th. M. Mendizabal's letter to the Queen had been read on the 20th, in the Theatre, and was answered by the public with Riego's Hymn, mingled with cries of "Isabella II. forever."—*Madrid Gaz.*

LONDON, OCT. 9.

Letters from Cadiz state that English merchandise to the value of four millions, has been landed from Gibraltar without paying duties, all the officers of the Customs having been sent for to Madrid, who left the Custom House completely shut up.

## POLAND.

BRUSSELS, OCT. 8.

Several private letters from Northern Germany, mention as a current report, that negotiations are on foot for a treaty, which if carried into effect, may completely alter the destinies of Poland, and afford a ray of hope to the exiles from that country; this is nothing more or less than a project of marriage between Prince Adalbert, nephew to the King of Prussia, and son of Prince William, Governor of the Lower Rhine provinces, with the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolajowna, of Russia. Prince Adalbert is in his 26th, and the Grand Duchess in her 14th year. The result of this union is to be the erection of Poland into an independent, or *souverain* independent Monarchy, but without a constitution; its political existence to be guaranteed by the Powers who were parties to its dismemberment, with the special proviso of its being a neutral State, upon a basis nearly similar to the 7th clause of the treaty of November, as regards Belgium. The anticipated meeting of the members of the Polish Diet in Paris is said to be connected with this subject. The enormous expenses incurred by Russia in keeping up an army in Poland, which by the bye she could not feed, is said to be one of the motives for this arrangement, or concession on the part of the Autocrat, who expects to be indemnified by wresting Wallachia from the Porte, and thus pushing the Russian frontier to the banks of the Danube, from Czernetz to the Black Sea, and thus, whilst he rids himself of a troublesome and expensive appendage on the west, he hopes to advance his views of aggrandizement and projects of conquest in the south. Such is the substance of the reports in question.

On the subject of our relations with France, the N. Y. American has the following article:

FRENCH AFFAIRS.—The *Courier des Etats Unis* of yesterday morning, holds this language:

"Within the last few days, rumors of the possibility of war between France and the United States have caused considerable speculation in merchandise and stocks. These rumors arise from a general opinion, that the next Message of

the President will contain expressions which the dignity of France cannot put up with, rather than from the notice of the naval armaments going on at Toulon. We can say nothing as to the intention of the President, and must content ourselves with repeating our earnest hopes, that those ascribed to him are inaccurate.

"As to the French naval armaments, their first object certainly is, the affairs of Spain, which daily become more serious—and those of the East, where the Russians have a large fleet. No doubt, however, in the event of a rupture with the United States, but that the greater portion of this force would at once be ordered higher; but such an occurrence appears to us so improbable, that we feel no uneasiness in regard to it. We have before said we would only believe in such absurdity, when we witness it."

We share the opinions of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, as to the absurdity of a rupture between the two countries, and almost, but not quite, its confidence, that such a thing is too improbable to be seriously thought of. There are, however, some "specks in the horizon," which produce a feeling of disquiet and uncertainty.

The actual state of affairs we believe to be this. There has been no official communication by the French government to this, of the passage of the law voting the indemnity, and no demand for explanation has been made. On the other hand, no official communication has been made on our side to the French government, of the approval of Mr. Livingston's last despatch; but a demand has been made and refused, for the first payment of the indemnity.

On the same subject the New York Journal of Commerce has the annexed article:

THE FRENCH QUESTION.—Several statements have lately been put forth by different newspapers, purporting to exhibit the present attitude of our relations with France; but we have reason to think they are all incorrect. The following is our version of the matter.

Since the passage of the indemnity bill, with the clause requiring a "satisfactory explanation," nothing has been done on the part of our government, except the act of approving Mr. Livingston's last letter to the French Minister. The President expressed his approbation of that letter to Mr. Pageot, the French Charge des Affaires here, and further protested against the construction put upon the Message by some of the members of the French Chamber. Mr. Pageot informed his government officially of this approval and disclaimer by the President. Since that time, no communication has been received by Mr. Pageot, or by our government, decisive of the course which France intends to pursue. The French government has not yet intimated its satisfaction or its dissatisfaction, with the "explanation" tendered by the President. It is understood that the President will

It is not true that a draft has been offered and protested for any portion of the money.

It is conjectured that the President, unless before Congress meets he receives an intimation of the readiness of France to pay the 25,000,000 francs, upon the "explanation" tendered through Mr. Pageot, will speak to Congress on this subject in terms of a decided character.

From the Journal de Frankfurt.

## AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

We have several times had occasion to remark that the great misfortune of all Governments which are led on by revolutionary ideas, is the difficulty, often the impossibility, of their stopping in the headlong course into which they are hurried by innovators. Thus the Queen Regent of Spain, immediately after the death of Ferdinand, chose M. Zea, for her Minister. For the times in which he was called upon to take office, M. Zea was liberal enough—much more so than his predecessors; but the age advances—M. Zea falls, and Martinez de la Rosa is called upon to fill his place. An orator by taste, and a man of letters by profession, this one would establish a Constitutional Monarchy, and does not perceive, he, a mere writer of dramas, that what he is executing is nothing but a comedy, applauded only by the foreigners, from whose theatre he has borrowed it. The revolutionary spirit continues to advance, and Martinez de la Rosa, shares the fate of M. Zea.

Next comes the financier *par excellence*, the patriot, such as the nation wished. The Count de Toreno is installed in office. This is the man who was to have restored the falling fortunes of the State; he has but restored his own! The revolution takes up a formidable position in the provinces. Toreno gives in his resignation, and under the title of Ambassador, will go to London or to Paris, and gaily expend his revenues.

At last, we have M. Alava and M. Mendizabal, who, newcomers, already improve the assistance of the Radical chief, Arguella. The provinces no longer send either men or money; they have constituted Juntas of Government, levied no taxes but for themselves, and armed no soldiers, save for the defence of their own provincial authority. Behold, then, Madrid without men and without money. We may easily foresee how long will last this shadow of a Government which Paris and London still designate as the Government of Spain. Foolish is he who has not judged these things,

"Et nonne intelligite res, et rationem?"

From the Cincinnati Advertiser.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE. The following preamble and resolutions approving and handing the measures of Gen. Jackson's administration, have been passed by nearly a unanimous vote

of the Senate of Tennessee, though by a contemptible minority of two or three, five attempts were made to fritter down the preamble without success.

We had from the information of a gentleman who has lately travelled much through the state, as well as from the papers, that the White Bell faction in Tennessee is upon its last legs. The people are holding meetings in the different counties, calling upon their representatives and senators in the legislature to instruct their senators in Congress to support Colonel Benton's expunging resolutions next session. How the old sophist White will take this we cannot say, but we presume the instructions will not be palatable to him or his understrapper, ex-speaker Bell.

Colonel Polk has had a variety of invitations to public dinners in more counties than he can attend. This must be gall and wormwood to the White Bellites.

"Whereas, no regular session of the Legislature of this State will take place until a considerable time after the expiration of the term of service of our present illustrious Chief Magistrate of the United States; it is, therefore, deemed fit and proper, at this time, that the General Assembly of Tennessee should express their opinions upon the manner of administering the government, during his administration, and the principles involved in the leading measures which have been adopted and acted upon.

"This General Assembly view with indignation regret the many false and unfounded calumnies which have been propagated against him; and which have had for their object to tarnish his reputation, and weaken the influence and effect of the salutary measures which he has, from time to time, recommended and urged upon the consideration of Congress.

"He has been charged with usurping powers not conferred by the constitution and laws; with abusing Executive patronage; with an attempt to dictate to his countrymen.

"It is believed by this General Assembly, that no portion of our countrymen, when the excitement of the present day shall have passed by, will view those things in any other light, than as accusations and calumnies got up against him by his enemies, for temporary political purposes, and originating in the disappointed feelings of an ambitious Opposition.

"This General Assembly is prepared, for themselves and their constituents, now to place their negative upon them, and award to him that approbation which is due to integrity, wisdom and patriotism.

"In regard to the leading measures of his administration, they have our approval, and are entitled to our support. We consider the decided stand taken by him against internal improvement by the general government, as having, in a great measure, put an end to the extravagant, corrupt, and corrupting system of legis-

"His opposition to the Bank of the United States, has manifested a devotion to principles, which we most cordially approve, and is in strict accordance with the tenor of his whole life; through which he has often periled every thing appertaining to himself, for the good of his country.

"The zealous exertions used by him to reduce the tariff, and bring down the revenue to a proper standard, and to fix that standard to an amount necessary to an economical administration of the General Government, demonstrating his anxiety to release the people from unnecessary burthens, and do equal justice to every portion of the country.

"His unwearied efforts to remove the Indians west of the Mississippi, and beyond the limits of any of the States, were dictated by wisdom and humanity, and well deserve the commendation of all philanthropic men.

"The removal of the deposits of the public monies from the Bank of the United States, was, in our opinion, a measure wise, politic, legal, and constitutional, and well calculated to defeat a re-charter of the Bank, by disabling it, in a great measure, from destroying the State banks, resorted to by the General Government as its fiscal agents.

"The able, dignified, and firm course pursued by the Chief Magistrate, in his intercourse with foreign powers, has produced results, not only securing to our citizens that justice which, in many instances, had long been held from them; but has elevated and exalted our Government in the eyes of foreign nations, and inscribed on our national character, in emphatic language, that we will ask for nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong. Therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the confidence of the people of the State of Tennessee, in the integrity, wisdom, and patriotism of Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, is undiminished and unabated.

Resolved, That the leading measures which have characterized his administration, are approved by this General Assembly, and it is hoped that they will be adhered to, carried out, and consummated by his successor."

## LAW OF THE ROAD.

There was a case recently determined in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, &c. in Kent County, which is of considerable interest to the public, and of particular importance to the "Knights of the Whip." This was an indictment against a certain Michael Guy, a wagoner in the employment of Mr. Spearman of Smyrna, for an assault and battery upon Mr. Oliley. The facts of the case, as detailed by the testimony, are briefly these:—

Mr. Oliley, accompanied by two ladies in his carriage, overtook a four horse wagon, driven by the defendant, to escape the inconvenience of dust, he quickened the speed of his horse and attempted to pass. The defendant, perceiving the intention, urged his team into a gallop, and when Mr. Oliley moderated his pace, the defendant did the same. Mr. O. made another attempt to get ahead, at the same time requesting the wagoner to permit him to do so. This, however, did not accord with his determination; and when Mr. O., in order to effect his object, urged his horses at the speed of nine or ten miles an hour, the defendant pertinaciously endeavored to maintain an equal pace. Mr. O. however, after some contest, was enabled to get ahead.

The wagon had pursued an uniform course upon the right hand track of the road. When Mr. Oliley passed on the left, had attained a sufficient distance in advance to prevent any accidental collision, he turned into the right hand track immediately before the wagon. Upon this, the defendant pushed his horses forward so rapidly that the tongue of his wagon came violently in contact with the carriage which was immediately overturned, and Mr. O. and the ladies thrown out, and considerably injured. It was proved that the defendant's general manner of driving was such as to create apprehension and danger. It also appeared that during the whole time the reins were attached to the harness of one of the wheel horses, entirely out of the reach of the defendant; who stood upon the front part of the wagon. It was further proved that the leading horses were generally unruly and difficult to manage. The case was argued in behalf of the defendant by Messrs. Bates and Frame, and by W. Rogers on the part of the prosecution. The court instructed the jury to this effect. That if they considered the circumstances of such a nature as to indicate intention, recklessness, or carelessness of consequences, the defendant must be convicted; that if he had simply come in contact with the horse or carriage of Mr. O. in such a manner, without injury, he would have been equally guilty of an assault and battery. That Mr. O., after having completely passed the wagon, had a right to choose which track he pleased; and in case of meeting other vehicles would be obliged to turn to the right. That when Mr. O. had passed, it was incumbent upon the defendant to use reasonable care and caution to prevent collision. They also suggested that the defendant's driving at a rapid rate, with the reins out of his reach, was a circumstance extreme and culpable negligence. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the court adjudged that the defendant should pay a fine of \$20 to the State, together with the costs, and be imprisoned for the period of three months. It is hoped that the result of this case will prove a salutary example.

Newcastle Gaz.

From Mexico.—The New Orleans Bee of the 23d ult. contains intelligence from Mexico, up to the 12th of October, by which it appears that the consolidation of the government was in rapid progress. There is no account of the central constitution having been adopted, though it is certain that the Federal Republic has been dissolved; and that the executive officers have been subjected to the appointment of the central government. The local legislatures have been formally annihilated.

On the 24th of September a new project of a law, digested by Alvaran and the Bishop of Puebla, was brought into the Congress—the first and second articles of which were adopted. The first declares the Mexican people to be a free, sovereign and independent nation, and establishes the Romanish as the state religion, without tolerating the exercise of any other; and the second permits the residence of foreigners so far as the laws of nations protect them, and so long as they respect the laws and religion of the nation—while it enjoins that the new constitution shall specify the rights of Mexicans themselves.

## AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING THE SALE OF WOOD within the City of Lexington.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, that there shall be annually appointed by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen four Inspectors of Wood. One to reside or keep their office in each Ward of the City.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, that from and after the 1st day of January, 1856, no wood shall be bought or sold within the City, from Wagons or other Vehicles unless said wagon or other vehicle has been measured and marked by said Inspectors as hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, that said Inspectors or either of them shall, upon application by the owner or driver (if a free person) of any wagon or other vehicle, measure the same, designating on the different parts such measurement and making on the outside in some conspicuous place the quantity of wood which said wagon may contain, and that such wagon or other vehicle have the cross pieces connecting the top of the wagon body, made of wood and not of chains, which said cross pieces shall have their lengths severally marked upon them.

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained, that the said Inspectors shall be allowed for their services twenty-five cents, for each wagon or other vehicle to be paid by the owner or driver of said wagon or other vehicle to be paid by the owner or driver of said wagon or other vehicle.

SEC. 5. Be it further ordained, that any person violating this ordinance or any portion thereof shall, if a free person, for each and every offence, be fined in a sum not exceeding \$5 and costs, and if a slave, he shall receive ten lashes on his bare back.

The foregoing ordinance was regularly passed at a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Councilmen on the 23d of November, 1855.

JAMES E. DAVIS, Mayor.

DANIEL BRADY, Clerk.

November 13—45-3t

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



# LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1835.

An election will be held in the several Wards of this City, for a Councilman to fill the vacancy in Ward No. 4, occasioned by the resignation of James O. Harrison, Esq. Messrs. N. L. Fennell and Augustus Hall will be voted for.

On the 4th inst. Linke Lee, Jr., Esq. was elected on the 10th ballot, Secretary of State for Tennessee, by the Legislature.

The Jail at Natchez was broken on the night of the 25th Oct., and "whites, blacks, murderers, horse-thieves, Murel men, runaways and all," ran off.

The Legislature of Tennessee has finally passed the bill incorporating the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road Company.

It is expected that the foundation of a monument to Washington, will be laid on the next anniversary of his birth day.—It is to be erected at Washington, and to be from 5 to 600 feet high, constructed of materials collected from all the different States of the Union, with an Observatory and Lanthorn at its summit.

Our readers will be much gratified at the account of the proceedings at the meeting at Nashville, friends to the present administration and the one to come. The toasts and speeches breathed nothing but the purest democratic spirit, and we have no doubt will give an additional impetus to the powerful reaction in popular opinion that has already taken place in that State.

A decision has been lately come to at New York, that steam boat and rail road companies are accountable for the safe conveyance of baggage, notwithstanding their advertisement to the contrary.

JOHN A. BRYAN, Esq., of Columbus, has been proposed in many of the Ohio papers for the office of Chief Magistrate. Mr. B. is favorably known to us as an unwavering republican, and would, no doubt, if elected, fulfil the expectations of the Democracy of Ohio.

A convention of delegates are to assemble in Mount Sterling, to secure vigorous operations to the Maysville and Mt. Sterling Turnpike.

Meetings are called in the several counties of Indiana, for the election of delegates to attend a convention to be held at Indianapolis, on the 8th January, for the nomination of electors, to vote for Van Buren and Johnson.

The lower house of the Legislature of Massachusetts has decided, by a vote of 180 to 58, that every inhabitant of the State, of respectable character and 21 years of age, may practice in any court, on filing with the clerk a notice of his intention.

It is surprising that the opposition profit so little by experience—that the editors still resort to misrepresentation to sustain their cause, when fair truth would be much more likely to subserve their purpose.

The Observer & Reporter of Wednesday last, in speaking of Gen. Harrison, makes the following assertion: "It is true, it has been objected to him that he is poor, that he at present occupies the situation of Clerk, in the county of his residence."

These declarations we believe totally unfounded, and we demand of the editor to lay his finger on the individual republican paper, that has so far forgot his usual course as even to insinuate that poverty incapacitates an individual for holding office. On the contrary, the opposition have boasted of possessing all the wealth and talents of the country.—The democrats have been content to acknowledge their poverty as a party; but have been unwilling to yield all the talents and honesty to their opponents.—The results of former misrepresentations, we should have supposed, would have taught the opposition a lesson; but they are incorrigible.

The prospects of Gen. Harrison must be desperate indeed, if they can only be sustained and upheld by such despicable expedients as these. Artifice or misrepresentation might bolster up a man for a time, to an ephemeral distinction—but a party to have a lasting foundation, one that will abide the enlightened scrutiny or the jealous siftings of a great community, must be upheld by honorable practices and candid investigation.

An extra "Herald," published at Mt. Sterling the 14th inst. has been sent us, (we presume by an unknown correspondent, as the editor does not send us his

paper) filled with censures upon the Directors of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, for the manner in which the branches have been located.

We some weeks ago stated, that we were neither the eulogists or apologists of that bank—we know and highly esteem the Directors; and if our correspondent expected us to republish the articles in the extra, we decline it. The location of the branches was a very responsible and delicate business, and we are not disposed to censure or commend the course of the Directors. But this much we venture to predict—that the Bank chains will be so firmly fixed on the present independent citizens of Montgomery and Fleming, that they dare not three years hence, cut such fantastic tricks.

Meetings, it would seem, have been held in Fleming and Montgomery counties, at which resolutions were passed, reproaching the conduct of the Directors, and declaring they would do no business with the Northern Bank. Time will show the stability of such resolves.

The extra contains some severe strictures on the conduct of the Fayette delegation in the State Legislature. As the members were not of our choosing, we shall leave them to defend themselves.

We have received the annual message of Gov. Vroom, delivered to the Legislative Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. He commences by congratulating them on the unbounded prosperity of the country, the tranquillity and order which prevailed from a due respect and subordination to the laws, and animadverts severely upon that lamentable spirit which in some parts of the Union, dispensing with the ordinary administration of justice, claimed and exercised for itself supreme and uncontrollable authority. He states that though the excitement which prevailed on the subject of slavery, had not sensibly affected them, yet as citizens of one common country, they could not look on with indifference. They could not but condemn slavery in the abstract, but he denied their right to interfere. It constituted at first as it does now, a part of the civil polity of some of the states, and justice and good faith require that we should forbear to attempt to change their internal regulations. Those visionary fanatics and political incendiaries who are endeavoring to array the North against the South, cannot be excused.

He gave an account of the receipts of the treasury as amounting to one hundred and fifteen thousand, one hundred and eight dollars and eight cents, and of that sum there would only be a balance left of four thousand, one hundred and twelve dollars and seventy one cents, a sum quite inadequate to meet the public demand until the first of January, when the State tax is receivable. The deficiency would be supplied from the school fund, which was not immediately required. He next adverted to the state of forwardness of their new Penitentiary—the amount appropriated for its erection, and the debt contracted, which was so small that the ordinary revenue would soon discharge it, without burdening the people with any additional taxes. He stated that by the authority of an act of last session directing a geographical and mineralogical survey of the state, he had appointed Professor Rogers, of the University of Pennsylvania, to perform that duty. That that gentleman had hitherto performed the business entirely to his satisfaction—that he had visited the various tracts of marble, limestone, and other valuable substances, and that he had submitted various specimens of these materials to chemical analysis with a view of ascertaining more clearly their useful properties and he doubted not but the liberality of the state had been well applied. Many sister states were now following the example, impressed with the idea, to use the Governor's words, "that the various branches of human industry and enterprise are united by close affinity, and whatever tends to the advancement of one, subserves in a greater or less degree, the interests of all."

The state of education next occupied his attention. He recommended the appointment of a general inspector, who would report the condition of each school. He observed that the act to suppress the circulation of bank notes under five dollars had come into effect without any public inconvenience, and that specie had fully supplied the place of one dollar bills. There was an abundance of precious metals in the country. The last topic of his address was respecting the increase of those corporations that are brought into competition with individual enterprise. His opinion on this point is well worthy of attention. "If," says he,

"privileges are granted, they should be for the benefit of all. Exclusive rights should never be conferred except in cases of necessity. Corporations of any kind should be sparingly created. If they compete with individual enterprise, they should be discontinued." This is downright, pure democracy. A direct blow at a would-be Aristocracy, the friends of powers and privileges. After this full analysis of his message, it is unnecessary for us to add any comments.

Not having the pleasure of witnessing the phenomenon in its brilliancy, we are indebted to the Lexington Intelligencer of yesterday, for the following glowing picture:

**AURORA BOREALIS.**  
It is very seldom that the people of this latitude witness an exhibition of this phenomenon. Those, therefore, who were not asleep at half past ten o'clock on Tuesday night last, were gratified with a brilliant display of Nature's sublime fire-works. The pale light, like the distant effect of a large fire, was visible all along the northern horizon, from 6 to half past 9 o'clock; but this was only the prelude to those imitatively sublime, yet beautiful coruscations which illuminated the whole hemisphere from ten o'clock until midnight. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, the spectacle was truly grand. The pale light had become red—the long straight rays shot up, diverging from a centre below the Northern point of the horizon, and stretched themselves sometimes continuously and sometimes by detached portions, far beyond the zenith, changing in direction, and varying in the intensity of their bloody hues, with every passing moment. How emblematic of uncertainty and instability! A momentary increase of light made us look expectant of its continued increment, only to witness its sudden fading away, like the fleeting and shadowy fabric of a dreamer's fancies, assuming a new, another, and now another cheating form of grandeur, and of beauty, as unsubstantial as they were unapproachable and evanescent.

The Michigan Legislature has chosen John Norvell and Lucius A. Lyon, Senators to Congress, both Van Buren men. Mr. Norvell was very favorably known in this city, as Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, and afterwards edited the Franklin Gazette, in Philadelphia, with distinguished ability.

Gov. Duncan of Illinois, has called an extra session of the Legislature, to be convened on the 7th December.

The 26th inst. is appointed by Gov. Francis, of Rhode Island, as a day of Thanksgiving.

The voters on the Schuylkill have been tried. They plead "Not Guilty," but withdrew the plea, and plead "Guilty." They were fined by the court one cent, with the costs of prosecution, and ordered to stand committed until the same was paid.

A destructive fire occurred in Halifax, N. J., the 27th October.

By the proceedings of the Central State Convention, it will be observed that a General State Convention, is to be held at Frankfort on the 22d February next.

Received, the first number of the Russellville Advertiser. The principles it professes to advocate are "emphatically Whig." It has yet to learn the claims of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency, and "will support the man (no matter what he be) who can unite the greatest strength against him." The editor is Mr. J. B. Peyton.

**CITY ELECTION.**  
For Mayor.—C. W. CLOUD.  
FOR COUNCILMEN.  
WARD No. 1.—William Ashton, Benj. Keiser, and Joseph Brown.  
No. 2.—Edward Oldham, Oliver Keen, and Minus Hearn.  
No. 3.—John Henry, James Weir, J. Fowler.  
No. 4.—L. G. Postlethwaite, J. G. McKinney and David Megowan.

The above ticket will be supported on the 1st Saturday in January, 1836, by

MANY VOTERS.

New York.—The general election for members of the Legislature of New York, terminated on Wednesday evening last. Of the result in the city of New York our readers have been already apprised. The returns are now coming to hand from other parts of the state, and they are of the most gratifying character. In Albany county the majority of the administration is 410; in Rensselaer county 500; in Schoenectady county 201; in Green county from 800 to 1000; in Orange county there was no opposition; in Sullivan county our friends have succeeded, but the majority is not stated; in Ulster county the majority is large, but the exact amount is not known. These returns may serve as a dessert to our opponents in this city, to be served up at their celebration to-morrow. How they will digest it we will not undertake to say. The accounts should be read at the table in connection with Mr. John

Quincy Adams' letter to Mr. Dutee J. Pearce. They may cause some wry faces, but they may be good for the stomach.—Balt. Repub.

For the Kentucky Gazette.  
To Andrew Jackson, President of the United States:

You have administered the government over which you were placed, by a majority of your fellow-citizens, so as to secure their approbation, and to place your name on the brightest pages of the history of our country; but an abuse has obtained footing, which if not rooted out by you, there is good reason to fear no future President will possess the influence to do it. The vote of Congress allowing themselves the right of franking for life, if they should remain in Congress so long, and allowing those not re-elected by the people, to continue to frank until the session of Congress following, are abuses of the most daring character. The Constitution forbids the creation of privileged orders, and yet this act fixes the most odious privilege which could exist; because it interests and instils in the end destroy the utility of our mail establishments. The industrious citizen who pays for the transportation of the mails, is disappointed and exposed to daily injuries from the burthen of packages of this order of men, who are engaged at home and not in the service of their country, except a few months in the year.

The manner in which this scandalous abuse was brought about, is also a subject of deep regret, because it bears on its face evidence of departing from the usual course of legislation for unworthy purposes, unbecoming the standing of those concerned.

The first law on the right of franking, allowed 20 days before and after each session of Congress. Several attempts to increase the time to 60 days failed until a few years ago, when 60 days was settled, and became a law; an indignant feeling was manifested by the people, but it passed by until the nation was engaged in the all-absorbing Bank question; a clause was then introduced into a part of another bill, and passed, allowing of this odious advantage. The public mind was overwhelmed with other matters, and no doubt the clause passed without the knowledge of many members, who would now be glad to blot out the foul stain on the character of the nation, by a return to the old law of 20 days, with suitable provisions to prevent and punish abuses of franking.

There has been a silence on the point of newspapers on this subject, by no means creditable to the character of the American press, with the exception of the resolutions of the Senate, (which, I trust, will always stand alone,) session before last, nothing has passed either branch of our Legislature, so dangerous, and repugnant to the principles of our constitution.

**JEFFERSON.**  
**Mutiny.**—The crew of the ship Byron, Capt. Ackerman, from Liverpool, mutinied at sea and took possession of the vessel for four days; but were finally secured and confined below for the remainder of the voyage. The captain, mate and passengers brought the vessel into port. We have not ascertained the particulars.—N. O. Adv.

The New Orleans Bee says—"It is currently rumored that a treaty has been passed and awaits the sanction of the Senate, for disposing of Texas to the United States. This would be a subject of importance and interest to the whole Union."

**Emigration from Virginia.**—Independent of pre-existing causes, abolitionism is to be thanked for imparting an increased impulse to the migrating mania. It is actually all-pervading and alarming.—Thousands have gone, yet more thousands are preparing to go, and still increased thousands are revolving the expediency of doing so. Nor can the most active imagination fix the limits of the emigrants, or foresee when the dreadful drain of the heart's blood of Virginia is to cease. Until the shores of the Pacific are reached, and the intermediate world we may almost call it—parceled out, we see no probable reflux of the tide. Nor is this the worst, bad as it is. The bulk of the emigrants are the best of our population—men of intelligence, worth and property, and it is still that class among which the mania is most contagious.

The great Western thoroughfares are thronged with the mighty host, who, bidding adieu to Maryland, North Carolina and old Virginia, proceeding to seek their fortunes in the expanded regions of the West. The numbers astonish the observer, and far exceed all former example, and the next fall will undoubtedly witness a yet greater number.

Meantime it becomes our Legislature to reflect deeply on this melancholy state of things, and to seek if some remedy may be found to diminish the ruinous evil.—Virginia Whig.

**The Island of New York.**—We understand it is ascertained by actual survey, that this Island comprises thirteen thousand acres, and it is estimated that one

thousand acres will eventually be added to it by extending into the rivers and filling up the marshes. The first thousand acres is comprised in the line below Grand street, from river to river—from Grand street to twenty-first street there are 2000 acres, and it is supposed there are vacant lots sufficient to accommodate not only the present population of the Island but enough more to make up the number of 600,000—or the number of 100,000 inhabitants to 1000 acres, allowing about the same density of population that now exists below Canal street. It may be seen from this, that the whole Island is capable of accommodating nearly a million of inhabitants; and if our population continues to increase in the same ratio as it has done for the last 30 or 40 years, the Island will be filled to its whole extent, in a period of less than half a century.—Mercantile.

**THE BOUNDARY LINE.**  
The long agitated question as to the remarking of the Boundary line between Ohio and Michigan Territory, is at an end. The Commissioners appointed to perform this important service, have terminated their labors and submitted their report to the Executive. The line has been properly marked, and that without interruption from Michigan. Threats, we understand, were made by some of the Territorial authorities, that the Commissioners would not be permitted to execute their duties, but they were not intimidated by them, or shaken in their resolution to carry out the original intention of the Government of Ohio.—Western Hemisphere.

**List of Churches in New York.**—A New York paper—the Sunday Times—presents a list of the various places of public worship with their several locations and respective Pastors in that city. From this statement it would seem, there are in the city of New York—Presbyterian Churches, 25; Episcopalian, 29; Reformed Dutch, 15; Baptists, 17; Lutheran, 2; Roman Catholic, 8; Methodist Episcopal, 12; Independent Methodist, 8; Congregationalist, 2; Universalist, 8; Unitarian, 2; Christians, 1; Jewish Synagogues, 3; German reformed, 1; Mariner's; 1; Murrain, 1; New Jerusalem, 1; Orthodox Friends, 1; Hicksites, 3. Total places of worship, 145.

From the Richmond Enquirer.  
We understand, that the President speaks with the utmost coolness on the French Question. He has not—no man can reasonably suspect him of having—the slightest disposition to plunge his country into a War with France. What possible motive can he have? Or any of his friends? What interest has Mr. Van Buren in provoking hostilities? None—no man of sense or liberality can suspect either of them of any such intention. The President wishes to preserve the peace of his country, if it be consistent with her rights and her honor. He can make no apology; for he has been guilty of no transgression. It is the interest of both countries to enjoy peace. But we must not sacrifice our honor even for peace itself. The President will, probably, make a full, luminous and frank statement of the whole question, in his next message; adopting the explanations of Mr. Livingston—sanctioning them with his approbation. This course he will in all probability pursue, unless the recent language of France should prevent him. With these facts before them, it is for France to confess whether she is satisfied; and for Congress to pursue such measures, as may be required by the rights and honor of their country. The people desire peace; but they will never consent to purchase it by any dishonorable concessions.

**INSTRUCTION TO OUR SENATORS.**

It will be seen, by the resolutions passed by the House of Assembly, that the people of New Jersey do not regard the right of instructing their public servants, as an unimportant doctrine. For two successive years have they iterated their determination to insist on this right, by commanding their constitutional agents to conform to their official acts to the will of their constituents. It is true, that two of those agents, looking at the doctrine through the medium of personal pride, and by the light of Federal precepts, have refused to receive, or obey, popular instructions. But their refusal abstracts nothing from the importance of the great question involved—nay, it increases its vitality. Nor does it in the least subtract from the necessity of keeping the doctrine before the nation; it enhances that very necessity. The people of New Jersey feel that the General Government, so far as they are recognized in its organization, was formed for them; not for their agents merely—not for any one whom vaulting ambition and accidental majorities, may, at a propitious moment, thrust into the Senatorial chair; but for them, the people—and for none others. They are determined to assert this belief; nay, more; they are determined to make "the inalienable right of instruction," their battle-cry, until there be found amongst their agents none so adventurous as to resist it. One of the disobeying Senators, has already been dismissed from the public service—a necessary sacrifice to the triumph of an important principle. We shall see whether his disobeying colleague will have wisdom enough to profit by the example. A vast majority of the freemen of the State, looking to the Senate, cry *expunge! obey!* The first involves the rights of Andrew Jackson—a man dear to them all. The second involves their own rights, which, as freemen, they never can yield. There can be no compromise in such a case. Nothing short of obedience can restore an

errorist to popular favor—nothing short of resignation, can hope to obtain popular forgiveness.—Trenton, (N. J.) Emporium.

**Masachusetts.**—The election took place on Monday. There was a decided gain on the democratic side, and a proportionate loss on that of the Whigs. In the city of Boston the Whig vote was fifteen hundred less than last year, so that many of them there too, "remined at home."—N. Y. Times.

**Law of the Road.**—A man has been lately indicted, tried, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs, and to be imprisoned three months in Newcastle, Delaware, for attempting, when driving a four horse wagon, to prevent a gentleman from passing him in a carriage, and driving against him after he had passed.—N. Y. Times.

**Dividend.**—The American Insurance Company have declared a dividend of six per cent for the last six months, payable on the first day of December.

The Bank of Delaware at Wilmington, has declared a half yearly dividend of five per cent, and an extra dividend of the same amount.

The Bank of Pittsburg has declared a dividend of four per cent, and the Merchants' Bank of Pittsburg has declared a dividend of four and a half per cent, for the last six months.—N. Y. Times.

**NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY**  
THE fourth instalment of TEN DOLLARS on each Share will become due, and is requested to be paid, on the 27th day of February 1836. By order of the President and Directors, M. T. SCOTT, Cashier.  
Lex. Oct. 17, 1835—46-3m

**20 BARRELS OLD PEACH BRANDY.**  
Also on hand, a fine lot of Special OLD WHISKY, and a few barrels of MACKEREL No. 3, just received and for sale by D. BRADFORD & CO.  
November 20, 1835—46-1c

**CITY ELECTION.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held on Saturday, the 21st of November inst., for a Councilman in Ward No. 4, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. O. Harrison, at the following places, and under the superintendence of the following Ward Inspectors, viz:  
IN WARD No. 1. At F. Kieck's Tavern—John Hull, T. C. O'ear, and Thos. Dolan, Inspectors.  
IN WARD No. 2. At John W. Trumbull's Grocery Store—Wm. Ashton, J. W. Trumbull, and John Lowry, Inspectors.  
IN WARD No. 3. At the Court House—Peter Higbee, John Henry and Thomas Nelson, Inspectors.  
IN WARD No. 4. At J. J. Brennan's Hall—J. G. McKinney, John Brennan and David Megowan, Inspectors.  
The election will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and close at 5 o'clock, P. M.  
By order of the Board, DAN'L BRADFORD, Clerk.  
Nov. 6, 1835—46-3m

**OYSTERS. OYSTERS.**  
JUST received, a fresh supply of choice Baltimore OYSTERS, put up this Fall—all he served up on the shortest notice and in the best style. Families supplied on liberal terms.  
JOHN McKENZIE, Mill street, Lexington,  
Nov. 6, 1835—44-1c

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**  
SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of December next, for the graduation, construction and bridging of 15 miles of the Richmond and Lexington Turnpike Road; 10 of which extends from Lexington in the direction of City's Ferry, on the Kentucky river, and 5 miles, commencing at the Kentucky river, and terminating at Fortson.  
Plan of construction and form of proposals can be seen by the 8th, and the time will be shown on the 1st and 11th of December.  
By order of the Board, W. RUSSELL BRADFORD, Eng'r.  
Engineer's office, Lexington,  
Nov. 4—44-15 1/2c.  
The Richmond Chronicle will copy the above.

**R. H. CHINN'S DEBTORS**  
ARE informed, that his notes and accounts are placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection. Such as remain unpaid on the first of January next, are directed to be placed in suit.  
HUNT & JOHNSON.  
Nov. 4, 1835—41-1c  
(?) The Intelligencer and Gazette will insert the above till 1st January, 1836.—Observer.

**HEMP SEED! HEMP SEED!!**  
CASH will be given for 1000 bushels of good HEMP SEED, by JOHN W. HUNT & SON.  
Nov. 4—44-1c

**FOR SALE.**  
A SMALL lot of TIMOTHY and BLUE GRASS SEED, by JOHN W. HUNT & SON.  
Nov. 4—44-1c

**NEW GROCERY STORE.**  
LEO TIBBATS,  
RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Grocery business at his father's old stand, Short street, opposite the Court-house, where he intends to keep a general assortment of GROCERIES, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS; and all such articles as are usually sold by Grocers.  
Lex. Sept 17, 1835—43-3m

**20 DOLLARS REWARD.**  
STRAYED or stolen from the rack at Higgins's corner, in Lexington, on Friday last, between 3 and 5 o'clock, p. m., a small good looking BAY HORSE, about 6 or 7 years old, had a small spot of white on his face, black mane, tail, and legs, shod all round, and is a remarkable fine pacer; had on a small new saddle, with brass stirrups, and a new bridle of yellow leather.  
The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the thief and horse, (should be stolen) or ten dollars for the horse alone; a corresponding reward will be given for any information relative to the horse, saddle, and bridle, whereby they can be found, if perchance he should have broken loose and gone astray. Direct any information to A. McCOY, Fayette co. Nov. 7—45-3c near Lexington.

**THIS MORNING, Nov. 14, will be sold by D. Bradford & Co. opposite the Market, for cash, 13 bbls. OLD RECTIFIED WHISKY, 3 do. MACKEREL, together with HOUSE FURNITURE.**  
Sale at 10 o'clock, a. m.  
Lex. Nov. 14, 1835—45-1c



AN ECLIPSE OF THE COMET!!!  
IN DECEMBER!!!  
THE Comet has attracted the public notice. Sylvester invites particular attention to the ECLIPSE on the 19th December next, which will appear in the substantial form of 30 THOUSAND DOLLARS  
Sundry other attractive Eclipses will also occur in that month. Look in the following list of DAZZLING SPECTORS, and delay not a moment in forwarding your orders to Fortune's favorite son  
S. J. SYLVESTER.  
130 Broadway, N. Y.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,  
CLASS No. 25.  
For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.  
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday December 5, 1835.

SCHEME.  
25 PRIZES of 1000 Dollars!  
\$25,000, 7,000,  
\$5,000!—3,412 dollars!—2,000 dollars!  
25 prizes of 600 dollars!—25 prizes  
of 500 dollars!—10 of 250 dollars!  
112 of 100 dollars, &c.  
Tickets only Eight Dollars.  
A certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will be sent for 100 dollars. Packages of Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, in proportion.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOT-  
TERY—CLASS 42 for 1835.  
To be drawn at Wilmington, Thursday, Decem-  
ber 7, 1835.

CAPITALS.  
20,000 DOLLARS  
5,000 dollars—3,000 dollars—2,500 dollars.  
1,036 dollars—20 of 500 dollars—30 of 200  
dollars—30 of 150 dollars—35 of \$100, &c.  
Tickets only Five Dollars.  
Certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will cost only \$65. Halves and quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

THE ECLIPSE.  
13 PRIZES IN 25 TICKETS!!  
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,  
CLASS No. 26.  
For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.  
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday  
November 28, 1835.

SCHEME.  
\$30,000!  
25 prizes of 1000 dollars!—  
30,000 dollars!—\$10,000  
\$6,000!—\$5,000!—\$4,000!  
\$3,000!—2,500 dollars!—2,000  
dollars!—1,714 dollars!—  
25 of 1,000 dollars!—25 of  
500 dollars!—28 of 300  
dollars—20 of 200 dollars, &c.  
Tickets only 10 Dollars.  
Certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets in this magnificent scheme, may be had for \$130. Shares in proportion.  
Send early if you wish to secure a ticket or package, as there will be a great demand for them in this Lottery.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,  
CLASS No. 25, for 1835.  
To be drawn at Baltimore, Monday December 14.  
SCHEME.  
25,000 DOLLARS.  
25,000 Dollars!—8,000 Dollars!—5,000  
dollars!—2,000 Dollars!—1,812 dol-  
lars!—25 prizes of 1,000 dollars!  
20 of 700 dollars!—30 of 600  
dollars!—30 of 500 dollars!  
50 of \$300—64 of  
\$200—126 of 150  
dollars &c. &c.  
Tickets, 10 dollars; Shares in proportion.  
A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 110 Dollars.—Packages of Shares in proportion.

SPLENDID SCHEME.  
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,  
CLASS No. 27.  
For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.  
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Satur-  
day, December 26, 1835.

CAPITALS.  
25,000 Dollars!!  
25,000 dollars—8,000 dollars—5,000 dollars  
—4,000 dollars—2,500 dollars—10 of 1,000  
dollars—10 of 800 dollars—10 of 700 dollars  
—52 prizes of 200 dollars, &c. &c.  
Tickets Ten Dollars.  
A certificate of a package of whole tickets will be sent for \$120. Halves, quarters and eighths in proportion.  
Orders for single tickets or packages must be addressed to  
S. J. SYLVESTER,  
130 Broadway, N. Y.

40 BBLS. SPEARS' PRIME OLD  
WHISKEY,  
do pure OLD PEACH BRAN-  
DY; for sale by  
D. BRADFORD & CO.  
Lexington, Oct 24-42-43

DR. JOHN HARRIS.  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
(FROM LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.)  
TENDERLY professional services to the  
citizens of Lexington.  
His ROOM is at BRENNAN'S HOTEL,  
No. 6. Ladies waited on at their residences.  
Lexington, Nov. 13—45-31

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.  
THE subscriber has received and now opening,  
a large and splendid stock of seasonable  
GOODS; among which are to be found all the  
variety usually to be had in this country.  
Large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and  
Satinettes, embracing all the variety of colors;  
Brown and Bleached Domestic. A large assort-  
ment of Gentlemen and Ladies'

SHOES AND BOOTS:  
NEW AND HANDSOME BONNETS,  
GROCERIES,  
QUEENSWARE AND HARDWARE.  
All of which will be sold Wholesale or Retail,  
as low as they can be had in the Western country.  
Friends and customers are invited to call and ex-  
amine for themselves.  
THOMAS C. OREAR.  
October 31, 1835—44-1m  
The Kentucky Gazette will insert the above  
one month.—Observer & Rep.

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Lexington, Nov. 13—45-31

## NEW GOODS FOR FALL & WINTER SALES FOR 1835—36.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and  
Winter supply of GOODS, comprising every  
article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store, to  
which he invites the attention of all persons visit-  
ing the city for the purpose of purchasing goods.—  
He has a splendid lot of Cloths and Cassimeres,  
and many new and fashionable articles, all of  
which as usual, will be sold at a small advance.  
JAS. G. McKINNEY.  
Lex. Oct. 13, 1835—41-8t  
The Luminary and Gazette will insert this 8  
times.—Intelligencer.

Cheap Queensware  
(AT COST!)  
CRATES assorted WARE.—Dinner and  
Breakfast PLATES, CUPS, and SAU-  
CERS, &c. Also, just opened,  
CASK CHINA TEA SETS, at the low  
price of \$3. Call and see.  
JAMES & BROTHER.  
Lexington, Oct 14—41-4t

I WISH TO EMPLOY  
A GOOD FARMER AND MANAGER OF  
HANDS, as an overseer for the next year,  
with or without a family. Those wishing to en-  
gage, will do well to apply immediately.  
GEO. W. MORTON.  
Lexington, Oct 14, 1835—41-4t  
The Observer and Intelligencer will pub-  
lish the above 6 weeks each.

B. W. & H. B. TODD,  
HAVE received a large and general assort-  
ment of  
FALL AND WINTER  
DRY GOODS,  
to which they invite the attention of their friends  
and the public; and which they offer on liberal  
terms.

On hand, a few extra fine CAMELS' HAIR  
and MERINO SHAWLS, and a few pieces  
finest SILK CAMEL.  
Expected in a few days, a large assortment of  
SALMON and FAWN colored MERINO and  
CHALLY SHAWLS of all sizes.  
Lexington, Oct 26—43-4t  
The Observer and Reporter and Gazette  
will publish the above till forbid.—Intelligencer.

\$100 REWARD.  
STOP THE SWINDLER.  
A MAN by the name of CALVIN HALE,  
a carriage maker, by trade, came to this  
place, in the month of June last, and com-  
menced repairing carriages, gigs, &c.—and con-  
tracted debts with merchants and citizens to the  
amount of \$700. He is from the State of New  
Hampshire; his height is about 5 feet 8 or 9 in-  
ches, thin visaged, quick spoken and of rather a  
prepossessing appearance, about 25 or 30 years of  
age. He was agent for a Mr. Samuel H. Dixon,  
of Philadelphia, for the sale of a Machine for  
boring and mortising holes. The above reward  
will be given by the subscribers, for his confine-  
ment in any jail, so that he may be brought to jus-  
tice.  
J. & J. C. BULL,  
WM. W. GAINS,  
MULLINS & WHITNEY.  
Harrisburg, Ky. Oct. 27 1835.  
Editors will subvert the cause of justice  
by giving this insertion.

FARM FOR SALE.  
THE subscriber offers for sale, the farm on  
which he now resides, in Scott county, on  
the waters of the North Elkhorn, five miles from  
Georgetown, containing about 105 ACRES.  
The improvements consist of a Brick Dwelling  
House, Smoke House, a Dairy, Hacking Kitchen,  
Barn, &c., all newly new. About one half  
the land is cleared, and has a good supply of  
everlasting water. The remainder is heavily cov-  
ered with choice timber. The above farm offers  
great inducements as any of the same size in  
the country.  
The above land lies between the road from  
Georgetown to Frankfort and the Ironworks road,  
and joins the farm of John Brothman. For fur-  
ther particulars enquire of the subscriber or the  
gentlemen, who will show the property to any per-  
son wishing to purchase.  
B. P. DRAKE.  
Nov. 8, 1835—44-4t

A VERY VALUABLE IMPROVED  
FARM  
IN Kentucky, 8 miles from Cincinnati and Cov-  
ington, between Licking River and Bank Lick,  
is offered for sale. The contemplated rail road  
from Cincinnati to Charleston, South Carolina,  
will pass within a few hundred yards of the land.  
Other improvements in roads near it, are in view.  
There are 450 acres of land, upwards of 200 of  
which are under cultivation, 60 or 70 acres are  
in meadow. The soil is very fertile, producing heavy  
crops of grain, corn, tobacco, &c. The  
main dwelling is of brick, and cost upwards of  
three thousand dollars. There are a number of  
out houses. It is very divided into two farms,  
both of which will have abundance of the best  
timber, walnut, ash, maple, oak, poplar, hickory,  
&c. The situation is remarkably healthy. On  
it are two large and excellent apple orchards of  
choice fruit, and a number of peach, cherry, and  
pear trees. The stock of horses, cattle, &c., wa-  
gons, ploughs, and other farming utensils, and a  
large portion of the corn, wheat, and cut crops,  
are for sale. Few farms are superior to this  
regard to health, advantages and fertility. Pos-  
session can be had in a short time.

12 Building Lots, in the western part of  
the city, each 25 by 100 feet, reaching to a 20 feet  
alley; and 3 others, each 30 by 130 feet, on the  
corporation line, near the head of Broadway, are  
for sale.  
ALSO:  
39 or 40 large lots in Pinna, a very flourishing  
town, 28 miles north of Dayton, on the line of  
the Canal. Five or six of the lots are intersected  
by the Canal, and are very eligible for warehouses.  
Two of them adjoining, afforded one of the finest  
mill seats with water privilege from the Canal, in  
that section of country, and are situated in the  
town itself. They are very valuable, and deserve  
the attention of those who wish to invest capital  
in either the real estate or manufacturing business.  
For particulars, apply at the corner of Fifth  
and Vine, or next door to Vine on Park street.  
JOHN W. PICKET.  
October 14, 1835—44-4t  
The Lexington Gazette will publish the  
above 4 times weekly, and send their accounts to  
this office for collection.—Cin. Rep.

DISSOLUTION.  
THE firm of MORTON, ILES & WRIGHT  
was this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
The business will be continued by ILES and  
WRIGHT, and all persons having accounts with  
the late firm are requested to call and settle the  
same with them.  
GABRIEL I. MORTON,  
THOMAS J. ILES,  
SAMUEL M. WRIGHT  
Lex. Oct 15, 1835—43-6t

ILES & WRIGHT,  
THANKFUL for past favors, would respect-  
fully inform their friends and the public, that  
they have on hand  
A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONABLE  
STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,  
which they will dispose of low for cash or country  
produce. They invite purchasers to call and ex-  
amine their stock of Goods, which is not inferior  
to any other in the city.  
Lexington, Oct 27, 1835—43-6t  
The Observer and Reporter, and Kentucky  
Gazette will insert the above 6 times.—Intell.

FOR SALE. A half league of land, in  
Austin's Colony, Texas, very eligibly situ-  
ated on Dick or Dickson's Creek, a navigable  
stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose  
mouth the town of Poshawitan is laid out, com-  
mending a fine harbor. The above tract was se-  
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every league in the Colony—it consists of a mix-  
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that can be, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar,  
all conditions being fully fulfilled, and expenses  
paid. It is recommended to persons desiring to  
emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, ex-  
pense and delay. Inquire at this office.  
Lex Aug 27, 1835—43-4t

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## FRENCH CHINA. SUPERB DINNER SERVICES, Gold Band Dessert Services, to match with Splendid Fruit Jackets; supported by wine; and a variety of exquisite Chinaware; viz:—Tea Sets, Plates, Bowls, &c.

Also—One Case Plated Candlesticks, splen-  
did Set Cut Glass Girandoles, Mantel Clocks,  
Astral Lamps, &c.  
The above China is of our own importation  
direct from Paris, and of a superior quality and  
style. Just opened by  
JAMES & BROTHER.  
June 23, 1835—25-4t

300 DOLLARS REWARD.—Stole  
from the subscriber on Saturday night the  
12th of September inst. between 7 and 8  
o'clock, an old iron case, containing  
\$120 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank,  
\$250 mostly in 20 dollar notes of the Lex.  
Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.  
1 Silver tumbler, bottom worn out, containing  
\$30 in U. S. money, and the balance full of sil-  
ver change. Also in the tumbler, an old fashioned  
coin commonly called a "Cob dollar," nearly a  
triangle, without letters or figures on it, which has  
been in my family near seventy years.  
1 Certificate of stock in the Maysville Turn-  
pike company, issued to the Fayette County court,  
for one hundred shares.  
1 Certificate for two shares of my own.  
Also, about \$15,000 in due bills &c. all pay-  
able to G. Keen; among which, the following are re-  
collected:  
1 note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th September  
inst. for 200 dollars.  
1 note on John Keiser, due 25th December next,  
for 108 dollars.  
1 note on John B. Higbee, due 25th December  
next, for 40 dollars.  
1 note on Cornelius Hendricks due 25th Decem-  
ber next for 30 dollars.  
4 notes on Thomas S. Reid & J. R. Sloan ac-  
counting to \$750.  
1 note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years  
ago, for \$100.  
1 note on Jesse Bayles, for \$3.  
A contract with John Norton for 25 or \$300.  
A contract between O. Keen, and N. H. Hall  
and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five  
years past.  
A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette  
County court against A. Legrand, dated some  
years back, for about \$140, signed by Genera  
Thomas Bodley, Clerk of the Court.  
The reward will be paid on the delivery of the  
case and contents to me, or such information that  
I can get there.  
O. KEEN.  
Lexington Sept 15th, 1835—36-4t

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE  
LITERATURE.  
TO say that this is a reading eye, implies a  
desire for instruction, and the means to gratify  
that desire. On the first point, all are agreed;  
on the second, there is diversity both of opinion  
and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines,  
reviews; in fact, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly  
all subjects, which have severely their classes of  
readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are  
these means of intellectual supply, more is still  
needed. In addition to the review of the day,  
and passing notices of books, the people, in large  
numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave  
the possession of the books themselves, and details,  
beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of  
discovery in art and science. But though it is  
easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not  
so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from  
theemporium of literature, engrossing occupations  
which prevent personal application or even on-  
sages to libraries and bookellers, are so many  
causes to keep people away from the feast of rea-  
son, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary al-  
iment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Li-  
brary to obviate these difficulties, and to enable  
every individual, at a small cost and without any  
personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that  
of his favored friends or family, valuable works,  
complete, on all the branches of useful and popu-  
lar literature, and that in a form well adapted to  
the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible  
with morality and good taste, will be held con-  
stantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill  
the pages of which, the current literature of Great  
Britain, in all its various departments of Biogra-  
phy, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall  
be freely put under contribution. With perenne-  
lity, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give en-  
tire, the work which shall be selected for publication.  
When circumstances authorize the measure, re-  
course will be had to the literary stores of Con-  
tinental Europe and translations made from French,  
Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint,  
on times, a number of the volumes, the cover  
will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a  
Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and  
things, and notices of novelties in literature and  
arts, throughout the civilized world. A full  
and regular supply of the literary monthly and  
bi-monthly journals of Great Britain and Ire-  
land, in addition to house periodicals of a similar  
character, cannot fail to provide ample materials  
for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of  
the publishers, are the best guarantee for the con-  
tinuance of the enterprise in which they are now  
about to embark, as well as for the abundance of  
the materials to give it value in the eyes of the  
public. As far as judicious selection and arrange-  
ment are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have  
reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the  
Library will be ever ready to receive suggestions  
from those who have obtained their favorable suffrages  
for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.  
The work will be published in weekly numbers,  
in stitched covers, each number containing twenty  
imperial octavo pages, with double columns, mak-  
ing two volumes annually, of more than 520  
octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration  
of every six months, subscribers will be furnished  
with a handsome title page and table of contents.  
The whole amount of matter furnished in a single  
year, will be equal to more than forty volumes of  
the common sized English duodecimo books, the  
cost of which will be at least ten times the price  
of a year's subscription to the "Library." The  
paper upon which the Library will be printed, will  
be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of  
a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type  
will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance,  
each volume, when bound, will furnish a hand-  
some, as well as valuable, and not cumbersome  
addition to the libraries of those who patronize the  
work.

The price of the Library will be \$5 per an-  
num, payable in advance.  
A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed  
to agents; and any agent, or postmaster furnishing  
five subscribers and remitting the amount of  
subscription, shall be entitled to the commission  
of twenty per cent, or a copy of the work for one  
year.

A specimen of the work, or any information  
respecting it may be obtained by addressing the  
publishers, post paid.  
E. L. CAREY & A. HART,  
Philadelphia.  
July 17, 1835—42

FOR SALE. A half league of land, in  
Austin's Colony, Texas, very eligibly situ-  
ated on Dick or Dickson's Creek, a navigable  
stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose  
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mending a fine harbor. The above tract was se-  
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every league in the Colony—it consists of a mix-  
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Lex Aug 27, 1835—43-4t

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stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose  
mouth the town of Poshawitan is laid out, com-  
mending a fine harbor. The above tract was se-  
lected for the proprietor by persons familiar with  
every league in the Colony—it consists of a mix-  
ture of prairie and timber land, and is the finest  
that can be, for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar,  
all conditions being fully fulfilled, and expenses  
paid. It is recommended to persons desiring to  
emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, ex-  
pense and delay. Inquire at this office.  
Lex Aug 27, 1835—43-4t

BLACK-  
SMITH-  
ING AND  
TOOL MAK-  
ING.—The un-  
derdesigned respec-  
tfully informs the  
citizens of Lex-  
ington and the  
public in general,  
that he has per-  
manently settled  
himself in Lex-  
ington, and intends  
to carry on the  
BLACKSMITHING  
business in all its  
branches. All work  
entrusted to  
him shall be exe-  
cuted in the best  
manner. He  
hopes, therefore,  
to merit and re-  
ceive a share of  
the public patronage.  
He intends keep-  
ing constantly on  
hand, a supply of  
warranted equal to  
any that can be  
had. His Shop is  
on the northwest  
corner of Limestone  
and Hill streets,  
immediately above  
David McGowan's  
stable.  
WILLIAM VAN PELT.  
Sept 30, 1835—39-4t  
The Gazette will copy the above.—Observer &  
Reporter.

SADDLE & HARNESS BUSINESS.  
BERNARD  
respectfully in-  
forms the public in  
general that he has  
commenced the  
SADDLERY BUSI-  
NESS, on Main-st.  
in the house for-  
merly occupied by  
Mr. Taylor, as a  
Confectionary and  
nearly opposite the  
Post Office. Hav-  
ing long experi-  
ence at the business,  
he flatters himself  
with the opinion  
that he can give  
general satisfaction  
to those who may  
favor him with a  
call.  
SADDLERY, made  
on a new and ap-  
proved plan. Every  
other article in the  
line made to suit  
customers and others,  
of the best materials  
and workmanship,  
and on the most im-  
proved plan.  
Lexington, Oct. 3, 1835—40-3m  
The Gazette will publish the above 3 months.—  
Observer & Reporter.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.  
The winter session of this institution will  
commence on the 2d Monday in November, and  
continue 21 weeks.  
The course of studies is as full and thorough as  
in any College in the Western country. Mathemat-  
ical, Philosophical, and Natural Science, Mathemat-  
ical Instruments, &c. &c. are select. The  
course of languages is such as is generally pursued  
in our most distinguished literary institutions; that  
of mathematics is essentially the same as that  
pursued at the Military Academy at West Point,  
and at Cambridge University.  
The students will be required to remain in their  
recitation rooms with the professors, from 8 o'clock  
in the morning to 4 o'clock, P. M. with an interval  
of one hour, from twelve to one. No student will  
be exempt from this regulation. It will save them  
a great portion of the expense of fuel, will ad-  
vance them more rapidly in their studies, and keep  
them removed from corrupting scenes, incident to  
every town.  
Every student who enters this institution will be  
required to subscribe a declaration upon honor to  
the effect, that he will use every species of  
intoxicating liquor, and from all participation,  
either directly or indirectly, in any game of chance  
during his connection with the institution. This  
condition is indispensable; for whatever anxiety  
the professors feel for the prosperity of the insti-  
tution with which they are connected, and for the  
advancement of their own interests, they cannot  
consistently draw down a moral pestilence upon the  
community with which they are identified, and to  
endanger the virtue and happiness of those with  
whom they are connected by stronger ties.  
Georgetown Ky. Sept 21, 1835—41-4w

THE SCHOOL FOR CIVIL ENGI-  
NEERS will commence its second session  
on Monday, the 9th day of Nov. 1835.  
The Professor of Mathematics is proud and  
happy to be able to announce to the public, the  
most triumphant success of his experiment. Young  
gentlemen of the first order of talents, from every  
quarter of the Union, have assembled here to avail  
themselves of the advantages of this school, con-  
nected with the Georgetown College, one of the  
most flourishing institutions in the west.  
Several who were advanced on entering the  
school have been able to complete the full course  
in six months, including the theory and practice of  
Civil Engineering—thus qualifying themselves at  
an expense of \$75, to pursue a course of study, and  
a lucrative pursuit, in which they can com-  
mand for their services at the outset, from 500 to  
1000 dollars per annum, and with the experience  
of one or two years, the double of the latter sum.  
The course is as follows, viz: Algebra, Geome-  
try, Trigonometry, Surveying Civil Sections, Natu-  
ral Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy,  
&c. Engineering, and a tour in the vacation, in  
which the practical part of the course is attended  
to. The Professor attending the class with his  
Theodolite, Surveyor's compass, Levelling instru-  
ment,